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## Governor's Message.

To the Honorable

The General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—In entering upon the discharge of the public duties enjoined by the Constitution, we should not be unmindful of our abundant cause of gratitude to the Author of all good for the many blessings beneficently lavished upon our common country. Though the products of agriculture may not have reached their usual abundance, enough has been realized to meet the wants of our people, and industry through all its other avenues has been fairly rewarded.

The laws have been administered without complaint, our rights natural, civil and political, have been justly regarded, and we have been blessed with all those moral and physical enjoyments which constitute the sum of human happiness. Encouraged by these considerations, then, let us proceed on the path of our duties, determined to deserve a continuance of His favor and protection who rules the destinies of Nations.

In laying before you the condition of the State, with such suggestions of improvement as appear to me worthy of legislation, I am consoled for the knowledge of my own deficiency by the recollection that you come from every section of our State—acquainted with its various interests—are acquainted with its wants and capabilities, and are as well disposed as qualified to remedy promptly any omission on my part. The novelty and the imposing magnitude of recent events, will afford you matter for much and serious consideration during the present session. The deranged circulating medium of trade, the cramped situation of our monetary institutions, and the new relations by the establishment of Sub-Treasuries by the General Government, all demand your anxious reflection, for they are intimately associated with the interests of our constituents. During a period of profound peace and in the midst of unexampled prosperity and happiness, the country has been precipitated from her high enjoyments, and plunged (with no natural causes to explain it) into the abyss of wide spread ruin and misery. Although the recuperative energies of a new and rich country and of a singular enterprising people, have not permitted us to be permanently depressed, yet the lessons of past experience should not be forgotten. We should investigate and understand the causes of these calamities, that we may apply the proper remedies to prevent their recurrence. We must not continue to float upon a sea of uncertainty and experiment. We must settle upon some permanent and practical system of policy—something defined and well understood; else public apprehension is kept alive, business is retarded and enterprise destroyed. Bear with me then—while with becoming deference I endeavor to investigate a subject which my sense of duty will not permit me to pass by.

The seeds of these disasters I believe were sown, and deeply sown in 1816. Measures were then adopted, from what motive it is not now necessary to inquire, which have greatly contributed to the misfortunes of 1836-37. The distresses of 1816 were remarkably similar to those of more recent occurrence, except that they were more extensive and severe. We had just emerged from a harassing and expensive war, which had greatly increased the public debt—had exhausted the resources of the country, and inflicted on her citizens extensive pecuniary injury. The banks had suspended specie payments—the currency and exchanges were utterly deranged—confidence was destroyed and credit paralyzed; under such circumstances, our soil scarcely free from the pollution of the enemy, and Congress decides on taxing the people to discharge the public debt of two wars. For this purpose, the tariff of duties of 1816 was adjusted, and was gradually increased up to 1823, when the bill so properly denominated "the Bill of Abominations" was passed, establishing a yet higher rate of duties and prospectively increasing it.

In many instances the tax was so high as absolutely to prohibit the importation of articles of prime necessity. The war led to the creation of our domestic manufactures, at the north, which were subsequently fostered and increased under the auspices of the tariff, and thither we were driven to purchase at high prices those articles which an exorbitant tariff had expelled from our commerce. Other commodities which our manufactures were unable to supply, we continued to import, because of their necessity, but burdened with a tax, which never I believe before in the annals of legislation was exacted from a free people. Take for instance the tax of nearly 2 cents on iron, 3 to 4 cents on sugar per pound, 20 to 25 cents per bushel on salt, 10 cents per gallon on molasses, and on all other articles of prime necessity from 30 to 250 per cent, which certainly would never have been submitted to but for the flimsy appeal to the patriotism of the people to pay the public debt. To regulate and improve the currency and exchanges, and to furnish a safe deposit

ry for the public treasure thus rapidly accruing, the Bank of the United States was chartered. After struggling with the untoward circumstances which gave it being, it succeeded at length in realizing the objects of its creation, afforded a currency and rate of exchange, equal if not superior to any ever enjoyed by this or any other country, and performed its functions as fiscal agent of the General Government to the satisfaction of every predecessor of President Jackson.

But the operations of this unnecessary and oppressive Tariff continued to draw money from the many to the few, and for purposes other than the current expenses of the government till 1836. The credit of the country was stretched to its utmost tension, and every means resorted to for relief. The distress of 1819-'20 and '26 gave fearful warning of the coming danger; and but for the liberality and wise forbearance of the Bank of United States, the crisis would have been much more calamitous. The relief afforded by the bank, however, was but temporary and fallacious. The cause of ruin was too deeply laid, and the drain continued to do its work silently, insidiously, but surely. The merchants were stimulated to increase their importations—speculation was fostered, and credit extended, with the delusive hope of removing embarrassments, originating in a trade burdened and overtaxed. The banks lent themselves to the madness of the hour, their circulation was enlarged, their ability to sustain themselves diminished, and the destruction of the Bank of the United States completed the work of ruin. But not only was the period for imposing the Tariff most unpropitious, but the inducement for so doing (the payment of the public debt) most unsatisfactory and unwise. We were called upon by no principle of justice, of wisdom or of patriotism to discharge that debt at that moment. It was a debt created by our wars, and under peculiar circumstances. We entered the money market as a borrower—young and with impaired credit. Our institutions new and untried, and their stability often questioned. Capitalists awaited themselves of all these disadvantages, and imposed upon us the highest premium for the use of their funds. It was a mere money arrangement, necessity on the one hand, and profit on the other, involving no one principle of patriotism or liberality.

The reports of the secretary of the treasury show that the government was then under no obligation to the public creditor to anticipate his demands, and it surely was neither wise, patriotic or just for any object, short of absolute necessity, thus to oppress an already exhausted and prostrate country.

Considered in a financial point of view, we are still more at a loss to understand the unnecessary haste of the government in paying the public debt. A large portion of it bore an interest of 3, 4, 4½ and 5 per cent., and money, at the time it was discharged, was worth the full legal interest of the country, from 6 to 8 per cent. Drawing money from the people under such circumstances to pay to capitalists—many of them foreigners—was a financial operation, the wisdom of which may well be questioned. This tax, thus imposed, and thus collected and disbursed, from the many to the few, soon again sought investments in stocks—in speculators, in bonds of merchants and factors, at an interest of from 6 to 8 per cent. A very small portion, however, found its way to the south. The high rate of interest in New York, and her great natural and fictitious advantages for trade and commerce, presented attractions which we of this section could not resist, and most of the investments concentrated at that point.

It may not be unprofitable, and it is certainly interesting, to examine for a moment, the enormous amount collected from the people in twenty (20) years by the demands of the federal government: Say public debt in 1816, \$120,000,000  
Interest on half as reduced, at five per cent. 60,000,000  
Sunk, 41,000,000  
Twenty years support of Government, at 15 millions per year, 300,000,000  
Showing the extraordinary sum of 521,000,000 subtracted from the earnings of industry in 20 years to pay the public debt and interest; support the general government and create a surplus. I have dealt in round numbers without regard to fractions. It is sufficiently accurate for my purpose, which is merely to exhibit the astounding amount of Taxes which is levied on the consumers of foreign merchandise, besides the extra amount paid on goods expelled from our market by the tariff, which we had to obtain from manufactures of this country.

This disposition of this money in seeking the new investments to which I have alluded, added to a large line of discount by the various banks, urged and stimulated to improvident expansions, gave a show of business and prosperity, unparalleled in our country. But it was hollow and fallacious. The people had been drained, weakened and impoverished by taxation, and they were unable to withstand the reaction which awaited them.

President Jackson made a systematic attack upon the credit system. He declared "that all who trade on borrowed capital ought to break;" he attacked and put down the United States Bank; and cast distrust and odium upon the issues of all banks, by his circular requiring the payment for lands in specie. This gave warning to merchants, bankers and capitalists, who, with the instinct of self preservation, trimmed their sails to the coming storm, husbanded their resources, called in their means, and reaction and ruin commenced.

The public treasury had been deposited with a few local banks, and, with the hopes of healing the wound which he had inflicted upon the commerce and credit of the country, the President determined on the Pet Bank system. This he promised should answer all the purposes of the Bank of the United States, unattended with its evils and dangers. While the deposits continued to accumulate, these promises seemed in the way of fulfillment, and the President congratulated the public on his success; yet the reaction went on; a wound had been given to public confidence which the healing powers of the President could not reach; produce was pressed into market, and the price declined; stocks went down, property changed hands at reduced prices; the banks curtailed, and in turn were pressed for the payment of their debts; the deposits were withdrawn, a further curtailment was necessary; no hope of relief remained; confidence was destroyed, business paralyzed, and the suspensions followed with all its train of bankruptcy and ruin. The local Banks, in their turn, were discarded and denounced as unworthy the confidence of the government or people.

They have terminated a series of ill digested and pernicious experiments—a vacillating policy of wretched expedients; taxing to pay off the public debt and to protect home manufactures; establishing a Bank of the United States at one moment, and putting it down as unconstitutional at the next; creating a high protective tariff to-day and destroying it to-morrow; collecting a surplus revenue from the wants of the people; patronizing, caressing and stimulating into madness and folly the Banks of the States, and then denouncing them for failing to accomplish what no rational being could have expected from them. They could not regulate the exchanges, and it was equal folly to expect that they could withstand the shock, which a flood of circumstances beyond their control drove upon them. They were compelled to suspend payments, until time placed another crop in market to remit the balances of European creditors, and to repair losses at home.

My confidence in our local Banks is not impaired. They have suffered with the country generally, been unfortunate, perhaps imprudent; but they are the arms of our credit system, and with the improvements and limitations which experience has suggested, they are essential to us, and ought to be sustained. The Banks of this State, from a comparative examination of their condition with the institutions of the other States, stood at the period of the suspension in a very favorable position; and I was impressed with the opinion that they, if any, could have sustained their payments throughout the pressure. But their able managers, who knew their situation best, believed otherwise, and they followed the general example. They have again, with laudable alacrity, followed in the resumption, and now meet their payments in specie.

Soon after the suspensions of the banks, the Legislatures of several States were convened to arrest, if possible, the downward course of things, and to afford such relief as circumstances might demand. Under such respectable examples, and at the suggestion of many respectable citizens, I deemed it due to the people to summon the Council of State to advise with me as to the course which it would be best to pursue. After viewing the situation of the Banks and the wants of the community, a convention of the General Assembly was not deemed necessary. It was believed that no assistance could be afforded these institutions consistent with the rights of the people, and that ample protection was afforded the community, by the penal clause of the charters, allowing 12 per cent. interest on refusing to redeem their notes.

The sympathy of our citizens with the sufferers of the times, even to the hunted banks, is strong evidence of its liberality, forbearance and right-mindedness. Demands were seldom made, and of very inconsiderable amounts. Few were found, Shylock like, to require the pound of flesh; for the position of the banks was looked upon as a calamity rather than a crime.

The Bank of the United States having been put down by one President, and pronounced unconstitutional by the present incumbent; the local banks, having been denounced and discarded, no alternative, unfortunately, is left the President but to devise some new system as the fiscal agent of the government. This has been announced to the public under the imposing title of the "Independent

Treasury," and has been twice recommended to Congress, and as often rejected by that body, though composed of a majority of his partisans. They had the best sources of information, and ample opportunities to investigate the subject fully. It has certainly been very elaborately discussed at two sessions, and rejected under circumstances which would seem to demand the acquiescence of every republican, who holds the doctrine that a majority ought to rule. But it is not submitted to; every exertion has been made, and is still making by the immense influence of Executive patronage, to reverse this twice decided question. An appeal has been made to the people, the subject has been carried into our State elections, and the public mind vexed with it, from the elections of our constables to that of the executive. It has been made the test of democracy itself. Grave Senators and honorable Representatives have taken the stump at elections, at barbecues and dinner tables in defence of it. The cupidity of creditors has been appealed to in support of it. They have been invited by the Secretary of the Treasury to protest his own drafts on the banks when specie was refused, in order to make them equivalent to specie and available in the market at a high premium, to pay custom house duties. This is no fiction, it is a fact; and the government has been dishonored by her own officers for a petty reward of profit on the salaries they are receiving from her bounty. The honorable members of Congress were proffered specie by a circular of the Secretary in the payment of their compensation. With such inducements, "incentives and appeals, we would not be astonished to see this new device become the law of the land against the dispassionate wishes of the people.

I understand the "Independent Treasury" to mean, reduced to its naked proportions, the appointment of new Agents by the government, whose duty it will be to receive the public duties from the people in gold and silver only, keep it in safes and vaults, and pay it out to the salaried officers and others in coin only, rejecting the use of banks as depositories and their notes as a medium of payment, whether convertible into specie or not.

This measure I consider wrong in principle. No state government would be sustained in exacting from the people coin only in the payment of taxes, land sales and entries, nor could individuals be tolerated in a course so odious and oppressive.

The employment of gold and silver only, in all transactions between the government and people, if practicable at all, would be inconvenient and expensive. But the impracticability of conducting the business of the country with a specie currency only, is not denied. We must then necessarily have a mixed currency of specie and bank notes—the one, according to the Independent Treasury doctrine, for the government, and the other for the people; and they must come in conflict. The refusal of the government to receive the people's currency must depreciate it or produce a constant drain upon the banks, which must destroy their usefulness.

On the score of safety, the Independent Treasury is to me particularly objectionable. Few of us are ignorant that the officers of the United States are appointed more frequently from political considerations than from intrinsic merit, and too frequently from noisy demagogues, who are always the most forward and pernicious applicants for office. The deposits in the local banks must, from their nature, be more secure than with such officers. They are guaranteed by the capital of the bank, and the watchful eye of self-interest is perpetually upon them. I speak chiefly in reference to the officers and the management of the banks of this state; and from personal knowledge, I am very certain that no sub-Treasury can be organized with which I would so confidently intrust my personal funds as with our banks.

But this sub-Treasury scheme must increase the number of officers, and the patronage of the general government, already swollen beyond all proper limits. I have an insuperable objection to seeing the agents of the government spread over the states, with the control of money or power of any kind, to operate on our habits, manners and feelings, or to influence our elective franchise. We have already a Mint without coin, an Arsenal without need, Collectors and Assistants of Custom House Officers, at all our ports of entry, and Post Masters, like the locusts of Egypt. They form a phalanx, which no patriot can contemplate without just apprehension, or think of increasing without dismay.

Some advocate the scheme, because in its operation, it will be hostile to the local banks; and that, in their natures, they are antagonistical, and cannot exist together. Are we prepared for the destruction of our banks, and, with them, of our trade and enterprise? Are we willing to witness a reduction in the value of our property of one half or more? Destroy our banks, and we will witness this, or the humiliating alternative of being sustained by foreign capital.

We are told that the Independent Treasury will relieve the South from the shackles of Northern trade—enable her to establish a direct intercourse with foreign countries—build up her markets, and unite the whole south in trade, interest and feeling. Nothing surely was ever more fallacious. Did its northern protectors originate it with this view, or do they now sustain it upon such motives? Hardly, gentlemen.

These shackles of northern trade, of which we have latterly heard so much, proceed from causes not so easily overcome. The north is much indebted to her natural advantages, but she owes more to the liberal employment of the credit system. This enabled her, at an early period, to commence a generous rivalry with European commerce and manufactures. This furnished her the means of ship building—called her manufactures into being, improved her navigation and constructed her roads and canals. These improvements soon reacted upon industry, gave facilities to the farmer, encouragement to the mechanic, and employment to labour of every description. These objects (except commerce) were greatly fostered by the war, subsequently by the tariff, and afterwards by the money thrown into circulation by the payment of the public debt.

Our course was vastly different; our energies were directed to the quiet pursuits of agricultural life. Always fearful of overbanking, we employed the credit system for no valuable improvement; our trade was originally mostly with Europe; there we shipped our products, and received in return, manufactured goods to supply all our wants. Gradually, however, our trade began to be transferred to the north. We began to find that there we could meet with foreign goods imported in northern vessels and by northern capital, which added to their own manufactures, of great extent and variety, and actually cheaper in price, than we had been importing directly; because they better understood the wants of our trade, had spare capital, and could adapt a small assortment to our convenience. Hence the transfer: but the north also consumes largely of our raw material, which renders the trade reciprocally beneficial to us.

Our merchants are a calculating and pains taking class; depend on it, they have made their calculations in figures, and find their profit in a northern over a direct European trade, or the present state of things had never existed. The city of New York possesses natural advantages so greatly superior to any other port in the United States, that she has not only the trade of the South, but of nearly all the Northern and Eastern States in a greater or less degree.

To build up home markets is certainly highly desirable, and of primary importance; but it cannot be effected by Conventions. Their collected wisdom may devise the means, but they must be such means as have before produced the same results—such as have enabled the North to compete with Europe. We must extend the credit system—afford the means to erect manufactories, to build ships, to improve our navigation, to open canals and construct turnpikes and rail ways, to improve and use our water power, and to work the mines of ores and minerals with which our state so richly abounds. And we must do what is of paramount importance, erect Seminaries of Education, to qualify our children the better to improve our natural advantages, to keep the children of the wealthy at home, and avoid the extravagant expense and the unequal habits which they acquire abroad. We must encourage our own mechanics, and import nothing that we can make at home; and finally, we must do as our brethren of the North do, stay at home ourselves; except when profit or business takes us abroad, and cease to spend our time and substance in idleness and extravagance.

We should forbear to cultivate sectional and geographical feelings. There is danger in it. It is enough to keep the line of rights and attachments between the state and General governments separate and distinct. The object of our compact was trade, friendly intercourse, and strength of numbers; and I should learn with regret the incipency of any measure that would tend to plant a bitter rivalry or angry alienation between the North and South. We have but one peculiar southern interest to guard, and that is sufficient to bind us together with chains of adamant. We look with confidence to the Constitution for protection thereto; and when that fails, the south, as one man, will know how to protect herself.

A circulating medium of uniform value and in sufficient amount, is the great desideratum of our extensive and enterprising confederacy. It is the life-blood of the various branches of our spreading industry—of our agriculture, commerce, trade, manufactures and internal improvements of every description; and is rendered more essential to our welfare by the extent of our Union, the variety of our soil and climate, and of our people, differing almost as much in wants, habits and manners. This all-important circulation, I apprehend, cannot be supplied

without the credit and protection of the Federal Government, exerted, either directly, in the establishment of a National Bank; or, indirectly, under proper regulations in favor of the banks of the state.

The people very wisely gave to Congress the power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures." But it would not be more unreasonable to restrict the country to the identical weights and measures furnished by the government, though they afforded not one-tenth the supply required, than it would be to limit to the use of the coin thus regulated for receipts and disbursements of the general government, if it was right to do so, the government should feel itself bound to furnish sufficient supplies both for its own and the people's uses.

The leading design of these grants to Congress, was to rectify what was before irregular, uncertain and deranged—certain, defined and uniform; otherwise there could be no precision, no uniformity, and but little justice in the collection of taxes and duties in the various sections of the Union. But the grant "to regulate commerce with foreign powers, with the States and Indian tribes," indicates very strongly the intention of the framers of the constitution upon this subject, and their sense of the necessity and propriety of regulating the currency, be it what it may.

A National Bank being considered unconstitutional by the present Chief Magistrate, cannot, of course, be established during his term of office, unless a constitutional majority can be obtained to control the veto power, of which I confess I entertain no hope. The necessities of the country have twice called such an institution into being; and under the auspices of our most enlightened and patriotic statesmen, it fully realized the expectations of its friends and supplied the wants of the country. Still, it has been made the stalking horse of the demagogue, and made to bear upon all our elections, from the elevated Chief Magistrate down to the humble constable; and yet, so impressed was the country with its utility, that, despite of the popularity of the late President, who was opposed to it, it was re-chartered by Congress by decided majorities, and fell a victim to the veto power. The constitutionality of its establishment seems to be a question never to be settled; and if the scenes of its re-charter are always to be acted over and the public mind excited and disturbed by the misrepresentations and agitations of corrupt partisans, it may well be questioned whether the advantages of such an institution, highly as I value it, are not counterbalanced by the improper uses to which its enemies basely prostitute it. Under such circumstances, with no national currency and our exchanges deranged, with no hope of action by the general government, it becomes our duty to search out a substitute for the National Bank.

My preferences are with the Banks of the states; and I ask your attention to, and your candid consideration of, my reasons. The first chartered banks in the country are yet in existence and in good credit, and no one within my knowledge, of respectable standing, has ever been refused a re-charter when applied for. National politics have never entered into their management; and their contractions and expansions can never affect the business of the country like a National Bank of large capital, ramifying into many states.

A considerable reformation, alteration and improvement would be necessary, however, in order to make the local Banks meet my views. They are at present too numerous; their capitals generally too small; and the variety of their notes so great that it is almost impossible to fix upon the memory the character of the signatures and vignettes, so as to avoid the danger of forgeries. Some of their locations are inconvenient as depositories. It will inevitably lead to rivalry and dissatisfaction, jealousies, and more than all, to a depreciation of the issues of the rejected banks.

I propose, then, that our state lead the way in the reform of our banking system, and respectfully recommend the chartering of a bank with a capital of ten millions of dollars, allowing the existing banks to subscribe all their capital stock into it; the remaining stock to be taken by individuals; into the details of which, it is not now necessary to enter.

The state to transfer all its stock and funds to the bank, and to offer its services to the Federal Government as a depository of its funds; the safety and forthcoming of which in the kind of money deposited, to be guaranteed by the state in such manner as shall be satisfactory to the General Government, and in the event of the bank being unable to meet the payment of the deposits of the General Government, the state to issue stock for the amount in favor of the government, bearing 5 per cent. interest until the bank is able to resume payment. For these services rendered to the general government—the notes issued by the bank to be received in payment of all its dues, and on the further condition that the other states prepare their banks in like manner, and

for like purposes, namely. That each giving time to the banks to wind up their State and Territory shall designate by law one bank, and more if its trade and necessities require it, of capital not exceeding ten, nor less than two millions of dollars, as its own depository and the depository of the general government, and if requested by the President of the United States other banks for that purpose; a second bank however in no case to be chartered or designated until the capital of the first, which shall be the maximum amount shall be entirely taken, and so on to third, fourth and fifth, when necessary. The notes of all the banks thus made depositories, to be engraved on similar paper and to resemble each other as nearly as possible. Each state shall designate as a depository, and the acceptance by the general government shall be under an act of Congress, and all their intercourse regulated by law. If any state refuses or neglects to come into the arrangement, the money collected in such state by the general government shall be transferred to a depository of some other state, nor shall the money collected in the refusing state be received in any thing but coin.

Thus fortified, sustained and patronized by the general government and guarded by the supervisory power of the states which guaranteed their fidelity, these institutions, I have no doubt, would afford as near a uniformity of currency and of exchange as by any possibility can be arrived at.

Under such high sanctions too, capitalists would be induced to invest their funds in such stocks with alacrity and confidence. And the notes of these institutions from the credit reflected on them would circulate so freely and extensively as to enable them to supply the amounts necessary for all the legitimate uses of the country.

An increase of banking capital in our own state is certainly necessary to meet the wants of industry, and to perfect the works of improvement already commenced, to say nothing of other works equally necessary to be made. But unless some arrangement can be effected to convert the unnatural hostility of the general government into favor to the state banking institutions, you may charter banks, but capitalists will not be induced to hazard their means in the stock.

To borrow money, as some of the States have done, in order to furnish capital for their Banks, is idle. If the Sub-Treasury is established, bank notes instantly become discredited, or their sphere of usefulness is made so limited that they will find it hazardous if not impracticable to loan out more than their capital, and their profits will be insufficient to sustain them. The suggestions I have made to you, are the results of anxious reflection upon an intricate and all important subject, and it affords the only probable outlet which has occurred to me of extrication from our financial difficulties. I have attempted nothing more than a general outline of the plan; its details, should you deem it worthy your consideration, can be arranged at your convenience. The subject is so important, that I must crave a few moments indulgence in making a further brief illustration of it. I have said that the intercourse between the banks and general government must be regulated by law. There must be no controlling or discretionary power in the officers of either government. We have already seen our institutions seduced into measures, for which they were subsequently condemned by the authors of their errors. The states all have, this state at least has, a deep pecuniary stake in two of her banks, and a yet higher interest in all, in the character they sustain, and in the facilities they afford the farmer in selling and the merchant in purchasing commodities, and we must not allow them to become the sport or the victim of any power. They hold their rights under the same sacred guarantees by which our lands and other property is held, and any invasion of them should be promptly and indignantly resisted. They must not be made the tools of party or the victims of demagogues, and hence I would have their intercourse with the government strictly regulated by statute.

I have limited the capitals of these banks at not less than two nor more than ten millions of dollars. No state or territory will require less than the minimum and few should exceed the maximum amount. The one is large enough to insure respectability and usefulness. The other could not exert such power by contraction or expansion of its discounts as seriously to affect the business of the country, or the value of property; and guarded and restricted, as I have proposed, there could be no danger to liberty or the Union.

The responsibility of the states is proposed in order to afford the most unquestioned security to the depositors and note holders, and to remove all distrust from the general government that it may embrace the proposition at once and set this distracting question forever at rest. The states would incur no hazard in their guarantees, as no bank of respectable size has ever failed to pay depositors and issues, however their stockholders may have failed. But the state is to retain the supervising power, and may so exercise it as to make her security as perfect as she desires. In cases of emergency we have seen several of the states promptly coming forward (as they should do when any important interest is involved), to the relief of their banks by the loan of their credit and funds. Prevention, however, is better than cure, and the plan proposed, will, I think, obviate the catastrophe. The guaranty having been given, the issuing of the notes merely points out the mode of settlement in case of failure, and as all it is but a financial arrangement.

The large size of these institutions and the enhanced value of their issues would soon drive out of circulation the notes of the lesser Banks, and compel them to return it on them for specie. So that in the end the great evil of numberless small banks with insufficient capital, would be remedied, and the whole number of banking institutions in the country would not exceed that of the United States Bank and its branches. The use of similar kind of notes and the issuing them only from the principal banks, would impress them upon the memory—render the signatures and general character of the bills as well known as those of the United States Bank, and thus facilitate their circulation, and diminish the chances of forgery.

The receivability of these notes in all the dues of the general government, throughout the Union, would render the interest of the banks to keep exchange at fair rates, to prevent the collection and accumulation of their notes in large masses at points where trade has a tendency to concentrate, and the states may interpose statutes (in the stead of competition) to guard against over issues. Indeed, the sphere of competition, if there be any good in it, will only be enlarged. Instead of the several banks of the same state vying with and harassing each other, the rivalry will be between the banks of the different states; and they will more effectually and uniformly keep each other in check and order, whilst at home we will have the full use and concentrated vigor of all our capital.

A serious objection urged against a Bank of the United States was the large amount of money yielded by one set of men, enabling them to contract or expand the currency, and then to operate upon the business and politics of the country. This objection, in my estimation, holds much more strongly against the mammoth institutions now becoming common at the north, and free of the restraints I have proposed. The Bank of the United States was responsible to, and controlled by Congress for her acts in all the states. But these institutions, holding charters from the states, can only be controlled by the power from which they derived their being, and this power will never be exercised except for acts injurious to their own citizens and improper within their own limits. Beyond their limits, in other states, they are almost irresponsible, and their conduct will be marked by the wanton abuses of the most unrestrained despotism. If you require illustration, turn to the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States dealing in cotton and local bank stocks, appropriating almost exclusively the trade of the great staples of the country. Pennsylvania either could not, or would not control her; and without states, we will again see the legitimate business of our merchants wrested from them, and the country driven to deal in a depreciated currency, and the occupation of the merchants superseded by the agents of the bank.

If facts were necessary to demonstrate to you our urgent need of more bank capital, I would direct your attention to the European market, overrun with our applications for loans. I would ask you to compare the amounts profitably employed by our sister states, possessing natural advantages requiring improvement infinitely inferior to our own, with the amounts employed by us. New York, 1790 had less number of inhabitants. She adopted the use of banks, and we did not for a number of years. In 1800 she surpassed us in population. She increased her banks commensurately to her wants and improvements—we did not; and she now numbers three times our population. Besides other and valuable improvements, she has finished, commenced and chartered canals and rail roads 3,633 miles, costing nearly ninety millions of dollars! For a more particular exposition of the advantages derived by that state from her appropriations for internal improvements, I submit to you the documents marked C, and D, reports of committees to the Legislature of that state, communicated to me in my executive capacity.

For the benefit and protection which this Bank will enjoy from the State, it should make a subscription to the Yadkin and Fayetteville Rail Road stock of a half million of dollars.

Agriculture, as the basis and support of all other interests, is the most important, and merits your most deliberate consideration. The landed property of our state is held in too light an estimation, and our attachments to the soil hang too loosely about us. The places of our birth and early recollections, the theatres of our many struggles and mature labors, inspire no abiding attachments, but are sold and transferred with less emotion than are the brutes that graze upon them. Prematurely worn out by a loose and ruinous system of culture, our lands are parted from without regret, and seldom descend to the third generation.

This indifference arises no doubt in part from the abundance of our land, and the temptation presented by richer soils, in climates more congenial to the favorite production of the day, cotton; but in a primary and paramount interest no preferences or advantages over others. It is your duty, as legislators, to investigate the cause and to provide the remedies, if in your power.

Might not this end be attained, (in part at least) by securing to every family in

protection to their number, certain portions of land immediately around and including their dwellings against all claims—subject during the life of the owner, widow or unmarried daughter, to their control and support, and afterwards to descend to the eldest married child, who has offspring, and so on forever. Liable, however, to be sold at all times by the proprietor by the consent of his wife. By this means an asylum would be afforded under every contingency for the family; and widows and orphans, shielded from the degradation and sufferings of want. Owners of estates would here find inducement for systematic and permanent improvement—emigrants to purchase and locate among us, filling up our too sparse population, and enhancing the value of our too depreciated soil.

Much may doubtless be effected by an improved system of husbandry, under proper stimulants and inducements; if we turn for a moment to the improvements successfully achieved in Massachusetts with decidedly inferior climate and soil, our doubts will be removed. She greatly outstrips us in our peculiar interests. In proof of which, allow me to refer you to an agricultural survey recently made in that state, marked B, and so valuable in my estimation as to induce me to recommend that a similar survey be authorized in our state.

But gentlemen, it is only to a liberal and well digested system of internal improvement that we can look for the regulation and permanent prosperity of our state. Our towns are small, our markets distant and difficult of access—our water courses, for purposes of navigation, naturally indifferent and wanting improvement, whilst our infant manufactures are struggling for existence against the matured and mighty workshops of Europe and New England. We have no branch of enterprise sufficiently advanced and powerful to render assistance to another. It is in truth the race of imbecility and poverty—the waste of noble energies in detached and single handed enterprises. Furnish capital, and means of improvement, combine all our resources, and direct them judiciously to the development of our advantages, and you will find that we have the materials of a great and wealthy state. Our water courses are incomparable for propelling machinery. The earth teems with inexhaustible mines of rich ores and minerals, and our population characterized by industry, prudence and economy. But temptation is around them, the stimulants to emigration are almost irresistible.

Most of our sister states are engaged in magnificent schemes of improvement, offering high wages to the mechanic and laborer, whilst the South-West invites the farmer with her fertile paradise. Have we then any hope, any alternative but in a continued and vigorous effort at general improvement? We must ameliorate the condition of our people, and we must stimulate their home enterprises, or we must content to lose with their wealth our better population. The system of improvements adopted by our last Legislature has given employment to many, and a show of activity and business, producing a most happy tendency. I believe it is only necessary to push forward these works and to originate others equally and obviously necessary, to change the whole face of affairs, and give a new character to the state.

In April of last year, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company applied, agreeable to law, for the subscription of the state to two fifths of its capital. This subscription was made by the board of internal improvements, and the first instalment was paid. Since that period two months of October, have been claimed and paid, making the total sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, paid by the state, and on the part of individual subscribers five hundred and sixty six thousand and five hundred and eighty six dollars and fifty cents. I will here take occasion to remark, that by the law as it now stands, it will be difficult for the company, without acting with great harshness towards some of their individual subscribers, to claim the fourth instalment from the state. The law requires that individual subscribers shall first pay their instalments of 25 per cent. before the company can claim the same instalment from the state. As a matter of caution, without a faithful payment on the part of individuals, the rule might well be applied to one or even two instalments, but it would seem to be more just that the payments should be made "pari passu". The company however have collected 75 per cent. of the stock. The collection of scribers, must necessarily be attended with increased difficulty; and if even one share remains unpaid, the company cannot claim that instalment of the state, which may embarrass the company and check the progress of the work. Many cases may arise where it would be unjust to pay from individuals who had faithfully paid up 75 per cent. either by sacrifice of the stock or of other property, and the company will certainly be driven to this alternative, which I am persuaded was neither the wish nor the intention of the state, without further legislative action. I would recommend therefore, as an act of justice, the passage of a resolution instructing the Board of internal improvements to pay over statement out of any funds in their hands.

In patronizing this work, it was presumed that the General Assembly intended to be governed by principles of justice and liberality. And it is upon these principles that the Board of Internal Improvement have regulated their intercourse with the company. The work has been prosecuted with untiring vigor. Nine miles of the road are now in use, and continued by stages and steam boats of the best description, so as to afford an admirable route of travelling from the Roanoke to Charleston. The remainder of the road is under contract and will be completed next year.

The other roads which were projected, and for which the General Assembly consented to subscribe a like proportion of the capital, have made no application for the state's subscription. The reason has never been communicated to the board of internal improvements, nor to the executive. It may be found, however, I presume, in the inability of the companies to fill up the subscriptions to the required amount, although to one a considerable subscription was made. To the other, perhaps nothing.

Doubtless the citizens on the route of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Road, and those interested in its accomplishment, strained every nerve to bring about so desirable a consummation, and though not successfully, still the merits of the route are not impaired, and the interest of the state, and particularly of its western section, demand, imperiously, its completion, to connect that rich and valuable interior with a market, and a sea port within its own state. At my particular request, Major McNeill, the chief engineer, who surveyed the routes of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Road, favored me with a sight of his report, which proved not only the practicability of constructing the road, but at a cost which can be remunerated to the proprietors. I would, therefore, recommend a renewal of the charter, empowering the board of internal improvements to subscribe on the part of the state, for three-fifths, or even if necessary, three-fourths of the stock, so as to insure the accomplishment of the work. Nay—so important do I consider it, that I had said for all the stock, if necessary, but for the paramount necessity of associating with the state, interested and judicious citizens to superintend the details, and attend to the execution of the work, which is certainly within the means of the state, probably without the necessity of borrowing. Should the bank to which I have referred, be put in operation, and make to this road the subscription of half a million of dollars, and should the fourth instalment of the surplus be received in January next, which is probable, as the law directing the distribution has not been repealed, amounting to \$477,919.13 cents, with the proceeds of the sales of the Cherokee lands, say \$330,000, being appropriated to this purpose, with what individual subscription may be obtained, the funds would be provided. It appears to me as a matter of right and justice, to give the proceeds of the Cherokee land sales to opening a communication to that section of the state whence they have been derived.

There are other works of no less importance, in which I had almost said the salvation of the state requires that she should promptly and vigorously engage. On our west an effort is making by South Carolina to cross our state by a rail way, to secure to Charleston the produce of that fertile region, whilst the establishment of her south western bank—with a branch in our limits—not only insures the success of the first enterprise, but destroys our currency, and controls our credit system. The language of the friends of this twelve million bank, is that it will be to the south western states in currency and exchanges, what the Bank of the United States was to the Union. Should South Carolina succeed in carrying out her views as to the currency, and as to a south western confederacy (or league) our fears cannot be bounded by mere pecuniary loss. We should be driven to trade with Charleston, and to cherish sectional feelings until our attachments to the Union itself would become impaired. We cannot serve two masters with equal fidelity and attachment. Should no countervailing measures be adopted on our part, I should fear that she would succeed both in directing our trade and superseding our currency.

The bank I have proposed would remove the latter apprehension; and to remedy the former, I would respectfully propose the construction of a Rail Road from the head of tide water on the Cape Fear River, commencing in Bladen county, running west and flanking South Carolina as near as possible, passing through Robeson, Richmond, Anson, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, and into Rutherford, and Tennessee, and to the shores of the Mississippi.

This road would intercept the produce made on the north of its line—draw no inconsiderable quantity from the contiguous districts of South Carolina, and deliver it to a market of our own on the Cape Fear. The travel on this road I have no doubt would be considerable. Persons on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston road, bound north, would undoubtedly take this route, avoiding thereby two hundred miles of travel, and Cape Fear to Rockingham in Richmond county, on the Pedee some eighty or ninety miles, presents the best facilities for a rail road of any in the states. Its surface is level, and it abounds in timber of the first quality; there is but one stream to cross—Lumber river—and that of no magnitude, in the route.

West India produce, redundant for the hitherto demand, would furnish supplies to the interior on the best terms.

The Cape Fear river is navigable for any size crafts to the point indicated as the starting point of the rail road, and below Wilmington as far as the outlets to the ocean, has been and is now greatly improving under the operations of the United States. Its depth, breadth and straits have all been increased, and it now affords full thirteen feet of water on its worst shoal, which is progressively deepening. The new inlet bar, it is confidently believed from observations upon it, is capable of being readily and permanently improved; and as this comes within the acknowledged province of the federal government, it is hoped she will take speedy and effectual measures for the accomplishment of so important a work to a state that has asked and received so little at her hands.

Improvement in the eastern section of state also demands our consideration in an equal, if not superior degree. The whole Albemarle country, embracing some 20 counties, has a dangerous and inadequate outlet, and for this reason has been driven to trade with Virginia by the use of her rail and other roads, and of one of the most inconveniently located canals possible. The small vessels which navigate the water courses of this section of country, are compelled to seek an outlet at Ocracoke, some 100 to 200 miles south, when their destination generally is north.

Col. Kearney, United States Engineer, who has recently had charge of a survey of that country, reports that Ocracoke inlet is closing, and expresses a belief that ere long it will close entirely. In which event vessels will be compelled to seek an outlet still farther south, through the sound of Beaufort. This of course will throw our trade to a still greater extent into the markets of Virginia. Can we submit to this?

This section is composed of lands of the highest natural fertility, but it is so level, that to render it fit for cultivation, it requires the most expensive ditching and canaling. This defect in a country where land so much abounds and capital is so limited, has been the cause of its neglect.

The difficulty of the navigation of the sound and of the outlet to the ocean is no doubt a superadded cause; but remove these, and there is no doubt, that these lands will become the garden spot of the state, instead of a wilderness of worthless land and a fertile source of pestilence and disease.

Nagshead, at the foot of the Albemarle Sound, seems designed by nature for the outlet. It is formed by a very narrow strip of beach, which divides the sound from the ocean, and which is of very little elevation above high water mark. It has often been surveyed by very distinguished engineers, and for the practicability of opening it, I beg to refer to their reports. The very circumstance of its having been so often surveyed, and so often alluded to as the subject of improvement, proves the value and the practicability of the enterprise. It is difficult to explain why it has not been undertaken. The reason may perhaps be found in its magnitude, as a state work, and to the impression that it should and would be executed by the general government, as coming properly within the class of works belonging to it. It is now too essential to us to be longer delayed, and must be accomplished by some power.

Nagshead is greatly more eligibly situated for an outlet, if Croatan Sound was closed, than was the New Inlet on the Cape Fear, which was opened within the recollection of persons now living, and improving.

The Albemarle and tributaries, probably discharge five times the quantity of water which the Cape Fear does, and its course is directly for the Ocean, until it approaches some hundreds of yards, when it turns off at right angles and seeks an outlet 100 miles distant at Ocracoke.

The Cape Fear pursued a similar direction and nearer the Ocean to about the same distance, a similar beach intervening, then turned off less abruptly and found an outlet (the main bar) in 10 miles; and beach and cut out the new inlet. The Croatan Sound intercepts the water and closing that sound, it appears to me, such a body and power, and with some beach to give it a passage in the first instance, as would make the outlet.

This, however, is a matter for the science of engineering. That the work is practicable all have agreed—that it ought to be accomplished none will deny who will reflect upon its immense importance to the state, both as to character and production.

Congress in 1832 yielded the power to the state to impose a tax on all vessels which might pass through an outlet in Nagshead. The undertaking is evidently one which belongs to the general government, where the power is, and because it would be a source of revenue to her.

It would be of more consequence to trade, industry, and commercial enterprise, to say nothing of its greater cheapness, than the Delaware Break water, and many other works which have been promptly undertaken by the general government.

From the Chesapeake to Ocracoke, a distance of from 200 to 300 miles, there is not an inlet or harbour for vessels, driven on the coast by stress of weather, under such circumstances a dull sale cannot be kept off, and the consequence

is that the coast is lined with wrecks and covered with the graves of our seamen. Should Ocracoke close as anticipated by Col. Kearney, the inaccessible coast is increased some 30 or 40 miles, and with it our maritime dangers and losses.

The public prints in Virginia have already directed the attention of her statesmen to the feasibility of drawing the trade of our state even as far as the Ocracoke country to their markets. To seizing limbs are yet quivering with life. Shall we submit to this? Drained by South Carolina on the one hand, and by Virginia on the other, can we exist with honor or profit? Shall we not rather play back upon them their own game? The rail road, from the head of tide water on the Cape Fear, flanking South Carolina, may remedy our humiliating position in the one instance, and the opening an inlet at Nagshead, in the other.

Some 1200 vessels now cross the Ocracoke bar annually; and produce, of the value of one million of dollars, passes through the canal, besides immense quantities in other directions, to the Virginia markets. Not only all this trade, embracing the whole of that in the Albemarle country, but a large amount from several counties of Virginia lying on the tributaries of our water courses, would seek an outlet through our state by the opening of Nagshead, and go to build up a market in its neighborhood, equal, if not superior, to any in Virginia.

A survey and estimate of a ship channel from the Neuse to Beaufort, would afford the necessary information both of the practicability and cost of a work to relieve the navigation and trade of that section of country. The outlet at Nagshead would have some beneficial influence here, with the use of the sound, and a more direct communication by a rail road to the town location on the Albemarle.

The selection between the rail road and ship channel, would be decided by the information to be required by the survey and estimate.

It is very evident that the trade of the Cape Fear cannot be carried to the Albemarle, and vice versa. Two points will therefore become necessary, at which to locate our home markets, and to there all our roads and other improvements of navigation should be made to look and concentrate.

If roads should be located, running from the ports and markets of Virginia and South Carolina, through the interior of our state, it is very clear that all the produce and trade above such a line of road, would be carried to those markets, dividing our state horizontally, the upper from the lower part, and virtually transferring the upper portion to our sister states. They, getting the substance, we retaining the semblance of a state. But, if the figure be reversed, the apex of the angle resting on our own ports and markets, running its legs into our rich interior north and west, the effect would be to concentrate our wealth and resources within our own limits.

Let Wilmington be one point, with roads running to the north, the direction of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and to the west, the direction of the roads heretofore recommended, and she must eventually, at least, receive the produce and trade of those sections, and commensurately increase in size and importance.

Let market town, at the head of the Albemarle, if we succeed in opening Nagshead, or at Newbern, if a ship channel can be made to Beaufort, be the other point, and similar roads resting upon it, will give to the trade of the country through which they pass, a similar direction. And the intersection of the northern road from Wilmington, with the western road from the point on the Albemarle or Newbern, would lay open an intercourse between all parts of the state. The transportation of troops in the time of war, to the points of invasion and attack on the seaboard, with rail road facility, would be of incalculable importance. The transportation of the mail to our commercial points, adds no little to the value of such roads.

The construction of a turnpike road from Raleigh via Chapel Hill to the west, has been spoken of as highly desirable. On so rough and broken a route, I am inclined to believe that its cost would be more commensurate with its utility, than that of a rail road. And if a rail road should not be constructed from Raleigh intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, which is highly important, I should recommend a continuance of the turnpike on that route; ultimately to be continued to the Albemarle or Newbern, the selected point for a market town in the east.

Home markets of consumption would naturally spring up along the line of improvement—and home markets for exportation and importation on the seaboard. The valuable results of this state of things, will be the establishment of common schools, by the increase of the population and wealth of the state—the bringing together the citizens of remote districts into an intercourse of trade and friendship—the removal of sectional and geographical jealousies—and the assumption of that elevated position among our sister states, to which every honorable incentive impels us.

The currency of the state is intimately connected with the subject of domestic markets. The essential requisites to our currency are, that it be adequate to the exchanges of commodities into a circulating medium, and that it be so used.

As almost the whole of the agricultural products of this state are sold in the markets of other states—it follows that the money paid for these, consist principally of the currency of the states in which sales are made—such currency is put in circulation even in this state, to the exclusion of our own—but when merchants

also is purchased in foreign markets for consumption here, and paid for in the currency of this state, it is brought back for redemption in specie. Thus, by this operation, the circulation of the currency authorized by this state, is restricted between the smallest limits—if, indeed, it can be properly said to have any circulation at all.

Home markets in which our people could both buy and sell, would permit the circulating medium of the state to pursue its appropriate function, without embarrassment. Having no foreign rival to struggle against, the amount might be safely increased to the extent required by the various wants of the community—it would be kept in active employment, it would be absorbed in domestic commerce. Without home markets, its amount must necessarily be fluctuating and uncertain, because depending on causes beyond the control of the agents authorized by this state to supply it.

I know that to accomplish these works, and to carry into effect the system of general improvement I have proposed, necessarily involves the expenditure of a large amount, and I know too that our people are too poor and too sparsely spread over a large territory to enable us to command the means at once from our private resources. We have but one alternative, and that has no bugbear terror to a mind of enlarged and patriotic views, I mean the employment of the state's credit in foreign markets. In England, money is abundant, and may be borrowed on state stocks on excellent terms, say from 3 to 5 per cent. interest. This is a most fortunate conjuncture, and may never happen to us again. Wars destroy such opportunities, and are of such frequent occurrence in Europe, that they may soon break out and rob us forever of the golden moments which seem beckoning us onward to prosperity and improvement. The credit of the state is all that is asked or that is required. It will involve no taxation, for if the works should be as valuable as I believe they will be, the profits arising from them will not only pay the interest of the debt, but the principal also.

I have already shown how much the present generation has done for posterity in the privation of two wars, and in the discharge of the immense public debt created by them—in the construction of forts, the building of vessels, and other matters of consumption, draining and exhausting the means of the citizens and making the country poorer. It is now time that we looked to the permanent improvement of our beloved state; here the case is quite reversed. Money borrowed and judiciously applied for this purpose twice blesses the people: in the disbursements first, and in the value of the improvements afterwards.

Gentlemen, we have no choice in this matter. Our course must now be onward, or we must sink into insignificance and ruin. Our sister states are up and doing; they are pulling us at two of our extremes, drawing from us the life-blood of our existence; and unless we act, and act efficiently, we become the humble tributary, a mere province of our neighbors. Energy and enterprise alone can rescue our trade, remedy our commercial degradation, and place us in that elevated and appropriate position which it becomes us to occupy in the sisterhood of republics.

Cast your eyes on the surrounding states, and you can but contemplate the results of their energy with delight and admiration. Their canals, their rail ways, their factories, and high state of agricultural improvement, rival the best and most early settled countries of the world; whilst their moral and intellectual advancement has been stimulated by, and kept pace with, their physical improvement.

If we are unmoved by facts so striking—if illustration so practical and so decisive, fails to convince, and to induce immediate and efficient action, argument is in vain—the cause is lost—the state is doomed—and the hopes of our patriotic sons blasted forever.

A topographical, geological and mineralogical examination and survey of the state, is considered highly desirable. The minerals and ores are believed to be incalculably valuable, and the limestone and marble which might be brought to light, would benefit the farming interest beyond the cost of the undertaking.

The Literary Board employed C. B. Shaw, esq. Engineer, to superintend the draining of the swamp lands. Surveys have been made of a large tract in Hyde county; two canals located to Pungo and Alligator lakes, and small portions of them put under contract. Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining bids for contracts, or more progress would have been made on the works. The law confined the board to contracts only. If the employment of hands had been within their power, very probably more would have been done. In season, a report more in detail will be submitted by the board on this very important subject.

The important subject of Common Schools was entrusted to the board, that they might digest some system applicable to the crying wants of the state; and they have given it most anxious consideration. A variety of laws and systems have been politely furnished by the Governors of the states, to aid in the prosecution of the work. The result will also be communicated in season. A considerable fund has been set apart for this purpose—In bank stock, \$1,020,730; in rail road stock, \$630,000, as soon as the last instalment of the state's subscription has been paid. Of the surplus—\$200,000 for draining swamp lands; \$31,614 11 in cash and notes on hand; \$3,500 stock Cape Fear Navigation Company; \$25,000 in

Rosnov Navigation Company. Making the sum of \$1,939,851 11, besides the income arising from entries of lands, licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors, and to auctioneers; and the swamp lands not granted to individuals before 1836, \$120,000 to \$150,000 per annum, and would seem to warrant a commencement of a system, which indeed is all that is at present required or practicable.

The state is utterly deficient in statistics from which to draw accurate information, not only upon this, but upon all other subjects. I am very certain, however, that teachers could not be procured for any extensive system; and as a deficiency of this class of useful individuals is a matter of complaint and regret in the oldest and best educated states of the Union, we could not draw from thence if desirable. We should adopt, in the first place, some plan to remedy this evil. Two modes have presented themselves—either the establishment of a school in some central position for the education of teachers, or an arrangement with the University, by which such youths should be instructed free of charge, as would agree to devote themselves as school masters to the state for a term of years. The employment of a permanent commissioner to superintend this branch of the service, will probably be necessary. He may be employed for the present in obtaining all the information in the state and elsewhere, necessary to proceeding with skill and effect.

The constitution has given to the Executive the high prerogative of exercising clemency, which it is his duty to do according to the best of his judgment. To render this duty the more valuable to the community, he should be placed in possession of full and accurate information of the offence and punishment, which is not now the case; such information is brought to his notice by petition and representation, drawn by partial or prejudiced hands, and I have reason to believe, frequently destitute of truth. To refuse the consideration of such, however, on that ground, and suffer a human creature to expiate his crime with his life, when a possibility of innocence existed, would be unjust to the power with which he has been entrusted, and painful to him. To remedy this uncertainty, a report of all the state prosecutions by the presiding magistrate, of all cases of conviction under the seal of the clerks, should be made to the Executive immediately on the adjournment of court, and before the execution of the sentence, from which source valuable information could be derived, in which the state is deficient on all matters.

The communication of the Hon. R. M. Saunders, a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, herewith submitted, marked E., presents another defect in the law, to which I beg leave to draw your attention.

Soon after the close of the last session, in obedience to an act for that purpose, Gen. S. F. Patterson was commissioned to redeem \$300,000, the stock of the state issued in 1835, which duty he performed agreeable to law, and the bonds have been handed to the Public Treasurer. On observing that Congress had appropriated thirty thousand dollars to pay the claims of this state for military expenditures during the last war, I commissioned Wm. H. Haywood, jr. esq. to make the settlement. I am happy to inform you, that he succeeded in doing so, and received the amount appropriated, in discharge of the claims. The money has been paid to the Public Treasurer. His report will be made at an early day.

In obedience to an act of the last session, directing the appointment of a surveyor and commissioners to superintend the surveying and selling the recently acquired lands from the Cherokee Indians, the appointments have been made, and the duties incidental thereto, performed.

The report of the commissioners of sale will be communicated at an early period. Commissioners were also appointed to superintend the transcribing and printing the Revised Statutes, which duty has been performed, copies delivered agreeable to law, and the remaining number placed in the hands of Messrs. Turner & Hughes, of this place, for sale for the state.

A set of weights under an act of Congress has been received from the Secretary of the Treasury as a standard by which to regulate those in use in our state, which will require legislative action. The importance of co-operative uniformity in all matters relative to commerce, trade, and intercourse of the different members of the Union, is too obviously necessary to need further comment at my hands, than has been bestowed on the currency and exchanges.

A compilation of military tactics, has been received from the Major General in chief, for the purpose of rendering the exercises of the Militia uniform, which will require your attention.

Six pieces of field artillery, complete, and five hundred and ninety-seven muskets, the quota of 1837 inclusive, to which the state is entitled from the United States, have been received and ordered to be stored in Wilmington until disposition should be made of them by some action on your part.

The quota of 1838, of muskets, the ordinance department has requested to be informed if the state was desirous of converting, in part, or the whole, into any other species of arms. The communication is herewith submitted, marked F.

The executive is unable to advise on this subject, except the number of arms ordered to be distributed by the last session. He has received no return of arms or men. The law gives the Adjutant General the option of making his return to the General Assembly or the Com-

missioner-in-chief, and I believe it has been the custom to make the return of the militia, arms, accoutrements and magazines, directly to your body, which will put you in possession of all the necessary information to enable you to dispose of the subject.

Three instalments of the surplus revenue were received from the United States during the last year by the public treasurer, amounting to \$1,433,757 39 cents, which has been disposed of agreeably to the appropriations of the last session, namely \$300,000 in the redemption of the State stock—\$300,000 subscribed in the stock of the Bank of Cape Fear—\$200,000 carried to the credit of the Literary Fund, applicable to the draining of the swamp lands—\$100,000 placed in the public treasury, and the balance, \$533,757 39 cents, carried to the credit of the Board of Internal Improvements, for certain purposes agreeably to the resolution.

The general state of finances will be submitted to you by the officers in charge of that department. I will take the occasion to suggest whether reports from all the institutions of the state, in which the state has a pecuniary interest, should not be made to the Executive, previous to the meeting of the General Assembly, to enable him to take a general view of their situation, and give to the General Assembly a condensed statement of the same.

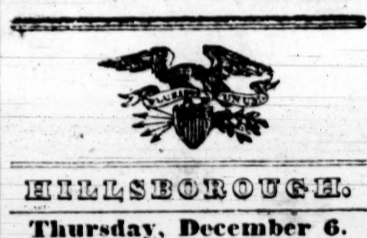
Great reliance has been placed on limited copartnerships, for bringing into action a considerable amount of capital. Without having given the subject much reflection, but believing such connections could not possibly do injury, I deem it worthy of being submitted to your consideration.

At the request of the states mentioned I have the honor of submitting communications from them to your body. From Vermont on abolition of slavery; New Hampshire relative to the surplus; Connecticut on Executive Patronage; Georgia relative to the abduction of a slave by citizens of Maine; Kentucky on the currency; Louisiana relative to a Southern Convention to adopt measures against the machinations of Northern fanatics; Alabama, Ohio and Rhode Island for and against the annexation of Texas; and from Maine, Mississippi, Massachusetts, Maryland and Vermont on granting the privilege of franking to the state officers; and from Missouri resolutions approving the conduct of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton on the expunging resolution in the Senate of the United States; all of which are in packet A.

The resignations of Justices of the Peace you will find in packet G. In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to assure you of my ready co-operation in all matters for the comfort, improvement and happiness of the citizens of the state.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant.

EDWARD B. DUDLEY.  
Executive Department, Nov. 21st, 1835.



HILLSBOROUGH.  
Thursday, December 6.

Messrs. John A. Anderson of Hertford, Allen Goodwyn of Chatham, James P. Leak of Richmond, Johnson Busbee of Wake, Thomas M'Gehee of Person, Dr. Willie Perry of Franklin, and Isaac T. Avery of Burke, all Whigs, have been elected Counsellors of State.

John F. Poindexter, esq. has been elected Solicitor General, and Alexander Troy, esq. Solicitor of the 5th judicial circuit, without opposition.

William Hill, esq. was re-elected Secretary of State for the ensuing two years, by an unanimous vote. Mr. Hill has been twenty-seven years Secretary of State, and on announcing his re-election, the editor of the Standard expresses himself in the following apt quotation: "this looks like honesty and worth on the one side, and a regard for it on the other."

The bill to divide Orange county has passed its third reading in the House, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Nashville Whig states that Judge White has, at the solicitation of the Governor, consented to resume his seat in the Senate for the short session at least, if his health permits him to reach Washington by the first week in January.

The Governor of Mississippi has appointed Thomas R. Williams, of Pontotoc, to be Senator in Congress, to fill pro tem, the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Trotter.

Fire.—A fire occurred in Rutherfordton on the 21st ult. which laid the entire east side of Main street, from the house of Mr. John Miller to the jail, in one complete mass of ruins. Papers and records of the Court of Equity all destroyed. Fire originated from the stove-pipe of a tailor's shop. Loss about \$15,000. No insurance.

Great Britain and Mexico.—The British Minister to Mexico, Mr. PACKENHAM, sailed from England on the 20th ult. in the Pique frigate, to touch at Halifax, and thence proceed to Mexico. It is stated that Mr. PACKENHAM is the bearer of instructions with reference to the disputes between France and Mexico, and that he is invested with the requisite powers to mediate between the two parties. The British Government had further instructed Sir CHARLES PAGET to proceed with a naval force from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the coast of Mexico, to render any protection to British interests that circumstances might require. This force was seen on the 7th instant in the Gulf, steering for Vera Cruz. Nat. Intel.

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#### THE LEGISLATURE. Monday, November 26.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a joint select committee on the public buildings, and directing the said committee to inquire whether the money already appropriated for rebuilding the Capitol has been judiciously expended, and what amount will be further required for its completion.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Carson, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire if any and what amendments to the revenue laws of this state are necessary to relieve persons from the penalty of a double tax, and to provide for a more convenient mode of listing taxable property, and such other amendments as may be deemed useful.

In the Commons, Mr. Patton presented a bill, founded on a petition, to lay off and establish a county by the name of Henderson.

Mr. Stockard presented a bill to incorporate Junto Academy, in Orange county.

Tuesday, November 27.  
In the Senate, the resolution from the other house, proposing to raise a joint select committee to take into consideration the expediency of authorizing limited copartnerships, was read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the committee on finance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the revenue laws, as to reduce the amount of revenue derived from land and poll tax, to the amount received from the same source prior to the enactment of the assessment law of 1836.

In the Commons, petitions were presented from citizens of Lincoln and Rutherford, praying the erection of a new county out of parts of those counties.

On motion of Mr. Hill, so much of the Governor's message as relates to the payment of the fourth instalment of the state's subscription to the stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh railroad, was referred to the committee on internal improvements.

On motion of Mr. Hoke, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch of the Supreme Court in the western part of the state; and report by bill or otherwise.

On the motions of Messrs. Boyden and Hill, so much of the Governor's message as relates to education and to the hindrances which prevent the wholesome exercise of the high prerogative of the Executive in cases of criminal prosecution and conviction, was referred to the appropriate committees.

Several other propositions were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Trolinger presented a bill to establish the county of Jefferson, out of a part of Orange; and Mr. Pemberton, a bill to erect a county by the name of Stanley, out of a portion of Montgomery.

Wednesday, November 28.  
In the Senate, Mr. Whitaker presented the memorial of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, requesting that their capital stock be increased to 1,500,000 dollars, and also asking the aid of the state in completing the work.

Certain portions of the Governor's message were referred to appropriate committees. In the Commons, Mr. Farrow presented the report of the commissioners appointed to superintend the draining of Mattamuskeet Lake; which was read, and ordered to be sent to the Senate, with a proposition that it be printed for the use of the Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the committee on the judiciary was discharged from the further consideration of the resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of giving a legislative construction to the 8th section of the constitution, relating to the qualification of voters for the House of Commons.

The message from the Senate, transmitting the report of the commissioners appointed to superintend the re-building of the state Capitol, and proposing that it be printed and referred to the joint committee on public buildings, was received, and concurred in, after an ineffectual motion to amend.

Mr. Hill submitted the following resolutions: Resolved, That each of the United States, being a party to the national compact, possesses an interest in the public land proportioned to the federal population of each, or, in the terms of the compact, "according to the usual respective proportions of the general charge and expenditure."

Resolved, That those states in whose favor Congress has not made appropriations of the public domain for the purposes of education, are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond, in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in behalf of other states.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be requested to urge the claims of the State of North Carolina to her portion of the public lands; and that the same, when obtained, be applied to the establishment and support of common schools and the promotion and diffusion of education throughout the state.

The resolutions were ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Thursday, November 29.

In the Senate, Mr. Morehead, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to amend an act concerning the public roads, &c. reported the bill with an amendment proposing to

strike out all but the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof provisions making it the official duty of county attorneys to prosecute all suits brought by the overseers of roads for fines; and authorizing the courts, when any such suit shall not be prosecuted with effect, to determine on what grounds it was brought, and to direct whether the plaintiff or county shall pay the cost; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Wilson, ordered to be laid on the table and be printed.

The engrossed bill from the Commons, fixing the time for perfecting the titles to land heretofore entered and paid for, was read the first time and passed.

In the Commons, Mr. Rand presented the memorial of the President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad company, asking the aid of the state in completing their road—which was read and referred to the committee on internal improvement.

Mr. E. J. Erwin presented a resolution proposing to the Senate to raise a joint select committee of both houses, to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary in this state—which was read and adopted.

Mr. Carson presented a bill to lay off and establish a new county, out of portions of Burke and Rutherford, to be called M'Dowell.

On motion of Mr. Robards, the library committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of republishing Lawson's History of North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. W. A. Blount, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the securing to the citizens of this state homesteads or freeholds.

The bill to extend the time for registering grants, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift, was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Waddell, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee of both houses on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the request made by the state of Louisiana, to hold a Southern Convention to adopt means against the machinations of northern fanatics.

On motion of Mr. Robards, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to refer so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Vermont abolition resolutions, to a joint select committee.

Friday, November 30.  
In the Senate, the engrossed bill from the Commons, to incorporate Junto Academy, was read and referred.

Mr. Albright presented a bill to authorize the issuing of treasury notes. [Proposes issuing 200,000 dollars, in notes of from 5 to 75 cents, to answer the demand for change.]

In the House of Commons, on motion, the vote of yesterday, by which the Senate was requested to co-operate in raising a committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Vermont resolutions, was reconsidered. The original resolution, introduced by Mr. Robards, being now before the house, Mr. Patton moved that it lie on the table, which was rejected—yeas 7, nays 105. On motion of Mr. Anis, the resolution was [definitely] postponed—yeas 92, nays 21.

Subsequently Mr. Crawford submitted a resolution on the same subject. Mr. W. P. Williams offered a substitute; but the whole subject was again postponed, on motion of Mr. Eaton, by a vote of 79 to 34.

Saturday, December 1.  
In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Williams, the committee on education were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing Free Schools in every county.

The proposition from the other house to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Penitentiary, was agreed to.

In the Commons, the Abolition communication from Vermont again came up, on a motion of Mr. Hoke to reconsider the vote of yesterday. After some time spent in the discussion, the whole subject was referred to a select committee.

FROM THE FRONTIER.  
At the moment we were ready for the press we have been favored with a letter from Col. Worth, giving a full account of his own operations, and of the proceedings on the Canada side. Having received it at a late hour, we can only give some extracts.

Col. Worth says that the American citizens along the frontier are beginning to exhibit a strong feeling of regret for the misconduct of which their portion of the country has been the scene, and very many of them deny all knowledge or participation.

Much fear is entertained of retaliation from the other side, but Col. W. is confident that nothing of the kind will be done if the British authorities can prevent it. His intercourse with them has been marked by great courtesy and good feeling.

The war-fever in that region, he says, is radically cured, for the present at all events.

During the engagement of the 16th he had his vessel stationed between the combatants and the American shore, to prevent any efforts that might be made to send over assistance to the invaders, or, on the other hand, if they took to the water and were pursued, to prevent the pursuers from infringing our neutrality.

N. F. Com. Adv.

#### Obituary.

Died, in this county, on the 26th ultimo, JOHN GASTON STRATHORN, infant son of Mr. John Strathorn, aged about 12 months.

Weekly Almanac.				
DECEMBER	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed
6 Thursday	7 10 4 50	8 10 4 50	9 10 4 50	10 10 4 50
7 Friday	11 10 4 50	12 10 4 50	13 10 4 50	14 10 4 50
8 Saturday	15 10 4 50	16 10 4 50	17 10 4 50	18 10 4 50
9 Sunday	19 10 4 50	20 10 4 50	21 10 4 50	22 10 4 50
10 Monday	23 10 4 50	24 10 4 50	25 10 4 50	26 10 4 50
11 Tuesday	27 10 4 50	28 10 4 50	29 10 4 50	30 10 4 50
12 Wednesday	31 10 4 50			

#### HILLSBOROUGH Female School.

THE Spring Session of the Female School in Hillsborough, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. B. well, will commence on the 15th of January.

Terms—English Studies, \$17 50  
Latin, 10 00  
French (taught by a native), 15 00  
Music, 25 00

Persons wishing further information respecting the school, are referred to Hon. F. Nash, Dr. James Webb, J. W. Norwood, Rev. Drury L. Raleigh.

December 6. 48-1m  
\*The Raleigh Register and Newbern Spectator will insert the above one month, and forward their accounts.

#### HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Spring session will commence on Monday the 15th of January.

Classical Dep. W. J. Bingham, \$21 per session.  
John A. Bingham, \$15 "  
English Dep. John Hough, A. B. \$15 "  
French Dep. Jean Odenduff, \$15 "

The Scholars in the Classical Department take regular lessons in all the common branches of English, without extra charge. 48 3v  
December 6.

#### Junto Academy.

THE Fall Session of the Junto Academy, (formerly Mount Pleasant) will close on the 15th of this month.

The Spring Session will commence on the 15th of January next.  
D. W. KERR, Principal.  
December 6. 48-  
The Raleigh Register, Star, and Standard, will insert every other week, until 15th of January.

#### MRS. VASSEUR

THIS just received, in addition to her former assortment of

#### CONFECTIONARIES,

a fresh supply of the following articles, viz. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CANDIES,  
Raisins, Currants,  
Oranges, Almonds,  
Lemons, Walnuts,  
Apples, Brazil Nuts,  
Figs, Filberts,  
Prunes, Cheese,  
and a variety of SEGARS.

The Fruit and Nuts are of the new crop, and of excellent quality.  
December 6. 48-

#### House and Lot For Sale—in Hillsborough.

The subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell the House and Lot which he now occupies, formerly known as Simpson's Lot. The lot is situated on Clurion or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church; is very convenient to the market and business part of the town, and yet sufficiently private to answer well the purpose of a private family. It contains near an acre of ground, and has on it a large two story framed dwelling, good kitchen, Smoke House, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each; and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Phillips of this place, or to the subscriber.

JAMES C. HOLLAND.

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.  
November Term, 1835.

Stephen Moore, Adm'r. of John Barton, deceased, vs. Partition to all James Barton, Samuel Barton, Wm. Barton, Fanny Barton, James Barton, and his wife Nancy, Abram Carrol and his wife Nancy, Abram Carrol and his wife Abby, heirs at law of John Barton, deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen Barton, William Barton and James Carrol are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Stephen Barton, William Barton and James Carrol appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in February next, and then and there file their answer to this petition, that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard as such.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.  
Price Adv. \$5 00. 48-6v

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.  
November Term, 1835.

Joseph Allison vs. Original Attachment levied on Land. Colin Clark.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in February, and reply or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.  
Price adv. \$4 50. 48-

#### Blanks for sale at this Office



## MUSIC.

There's music in the hush of winds,  
And in their mighty roar;  
There's music, too, when Autumn sighs  
The night of Summer o'er.

There's music in the pathless wood,  
Most solemn, deep, and grand;  
'Tis music in the solitude  
Of Nature's fairy land.

There's music in the surging sea,  
Lash'd by the furious storm;  
And in the elemental gloom  
Of Earth in every form.

There's music in the strife of men  
For honor's laurel crown;  
For those who win the diadem,  
The music of renown.

selected for the Hillsborough Recorder.

## LETTER III.

The duty of all men to become rich.

Continued.

Mr. Editor:—1. There is no scripture rule, as to the amount of capital a man may employ, nor of property he may himself possess, or of the portion he may leave to his children, as their inheritance. These things must be determined by every man for himself. He who has business talents, capital, credit, and activity, has no right to retire from business, nor to curtail his capital, so as to hinder his success or his operations. Every talent must be improved. Not one must be buried. God expects them all to be used. And even for this life, every man who uses aright the peculiar talents God has given him, will find himself the happier and the better for it. Many a fine mechanic by nature, who might have been happy and useful with talents turned into their proper channel, has led a miserable, useless life, as a lawyer, a physician, or clergyman. Let every man employ his ability as God has given it, and be found occupying until his Lord doth come, and he will be found doing his duty.

How far it is best to leave large amounts to children, depends on circumstances of such various character, that no man, in the absence of all scriptural rules on the subject, can determine the question. But children may inherit very large estates from their parents, and be very happy, respectable and useful. The possession of riches, in itself, will not ruin them, but may do them good. Abraham left a large estate to Isaac. Isaac left the same to Jacob, and Jacob left his children wealthy. David added the same part to Solomon. In the act of leaving our fortunes to our children there is no sin.

2. The gospel does not forbid that we should use what are called the luxuries of life. Some seem to think that we have no right to use any more than is necessary to the satisfying of the wants of nature; and that all beyond this, is sin. It cannot be denied that it is much more usual for men to go beyond their liberty, than to come short of it, on this subject. And the probability is, that indulgence and excess will continue to be more frequent, and certainly are more dangerous than self-denial. But the truth should be our guide in all these things.

On this subject the scriptural rules are—1. "Whether therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." 1 Cor. x. 31.

2. "Let not him that eateth, despise him that eateth not; and let not him which eateth not, judge him that eateth." Rom. xiv. 3.

3. "Let us not therefore judge one another any more; but judge this rather, that no man put a stumbling-block, or an occasion to fall, in his brother's way." Rom. xiv. 13.

4. "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak." Rom. xiv. 21.

From the principles contained in these rules, it is evident that God's glory, the good of our fellow men, our influence over others, and a respect to the weakness of those for whom Christ died, must control our conduct in all things. And that, when without injury to others, we can, from proper motives, enjoy the luxuries of life, there is no sin in doing so. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. God is judge himself. He judges righteously. Happy is that man who condemneth not himself in that which he allows.

Paul exclaims, "I know, and am persuaded by the Lord Jesus, that there is nothing unclean of itself." Rom. xiv. 14. Yet he says, "All things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient." 1 Cor. vi. 12. "Let no man seek his own,

but every man another's profit; even so I please all men in all things, not seeking my own profit, but the profit of many, that they may be saved." 1 Cor. x. 23—33.

Upon the right observance of these principles depends the whole matter.

## DEFERRED ARTICLES.

**Important Constitutional Question.**—We learn that a case has been made in Northampton, with the view of bringing before the Supreme Court the decision of the question, "whether state residence and the payment of a tax entitles the person to vote for the commons in any county in which he might at the time be a resident?"

Judge Saunders held that the payment of a tax and twelve months' residence in the county, "immediately" preceding the day of election, were necessary to qualify the party to vote. From this decision there is an appeal; so that the Supreme Court will have the opportunity of settling this much contested question.

Raleigh Standard.

**More Indian Mortality.**—The emigrating Cherokees were suffering severely from sickness as late as October 10, at M-Minnsville. Dr. Butler, one of the physicians, computes that 2000 out of the 16,000, or one eighth of their whole number, have died since they left their homes and begun to encamp for emigration in June last. A strange fatality seems to attend the whole aboriginal race in America.

**Great Advance.**—When the General Government made an assessment with a view of levying direct taxes, in 1798, the property west of the Alleghany mountains, in States and Territories belonging to the Union, was valued only at twenty-six millions of dollars; the same district is now estimated to contain property of the value of twelve hundred millions of dollars.

**Eruption of Mount Etna.**—Mount Etna, according to a letter from Messina, has been in eruption during the whole of August. The volcanic emission appeared on the eastern side of the cone, on the summit of the grand crater, and the lava ran in a direct line towards Casa Ingles, but, when within the distance of a gun shot of this place, changed its course, and fell into the Val del Bove, where, however, it did no great damage.

The King of Naples has lately published a law against duelling. A challenge to fight a duel, either written or verbal, is punishment by imprisonment in the third degree, with a disqualification for all public functions, and the loss of all pensions for two to five years after the expiration of the punishment. A person who accepts a challenge is subject to the same punishment. Any act of violence committed against a person in consequence of refusing to accept a challenge, shall be punished according to the previously existing laws, but the rate of punishment shall be increased one degree above what it is in ordinary cases.

**A Good Man.**—Some of the maxims of the philosophers of antiquity, are of much worth, and deserve to be engraved in letters of gold. Such is the following sentiment expressed by Seneca:—"A good man does his duty, let it be ever so painful, so hazardous, or ever so great a loss to him; and it is not all the money, the power and the pleasure in the world, nor any force or necessity that can make him wicked. He considers what he is to do, not what he is to suffer, and will keep on his course, though there should be nothing but gibbets and tortures in the way."

**Source of Cheerfulness.**—No man's spirits were ever hurt by doing his duty. On the contrary, one good action, one temptation resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire or interest purely for conscience sake, will prove a cordial for weak and low spirits beyond what either indulgence or diversion can do for them.

## Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies' Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.

July 12.

O. F. LONG, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt,

20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,

3 Boxes Spermin Candles, &c.,

all of which they will sell on the best terms.

July 12.

## Notice.

THE Firm of LATIMER & MEBANE is dissolved, and it is necessary to close the concern. We wish all those indebted to, and owing to, their Notes and Accounts immediately with James MEBANE or William NELSON, who are authorized to settle the same. Indulgence cannot be given.

C. M. LATIMER.  
JAMES MEBANE, Jr.  
November 7.

Five Cents Reward.

AN away from the subscriber, early this morning, a bound boy by the name of [redacted]. He is about 15 years old, and very small. All persons are forbidden harboring or employing him. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me; but no thanks will be tendered.

SOLOMON FULLER.  
November 9.

## Removal.

THE subscribers have removed their Stock of GOODS to Chapel Hill, &c., with the addition of a large supply from New York. This Fall, they are enabled to offer to the public a large and well selected Stock of Goods, which they propose to sell on very reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce. Those who wish to buy their goods at very low prices, are invited to call.

CAVE & HOLLAND.

Chapel Hill, Nov. 20.

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to call on J. C. MULLAN, at their old stand in Hillsborough, and make immediate settlement, as he wishes to give his personal attention to the settlement of their Books, and the time allotted for that purpose will not admit of much delay.

HUDSON M. CAVE.  
JAMES C. HOLLAND.

Hillsborough, Nov. 20.

## Military Election.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Commissioned Officers attached to the 47th Regiment, that an election will be held on Saturday the 22d day of December next, at Hillsborough, to elect a Major General for the 33d Division of North Carolina Militia, agreeable to the Militia Law.

E. G. MANGUM, Col.

November 29.

## Military Election.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Commissioned Officers attached to the 48th Regiment, that an election will be held on Saturday the 22d day of December next, at David McNEAL'S, Esq. to elect a Major General for the 34th Division of North Carolina Militia, agreeable to the Militia Law. It is hoped that a sufficient number of Officers will attend to form a quorum for Court Martial.

THOS. JONES, Col.

November 29.

## Cheapest Family Newspaper in Philadelphia, or the United States.

Great inducements for Clipping, and liberal Premiums to Agents.

## NEW CLAIMS FOR THE NEW YEAR!

Great inducements for Clipping, and liberal Premiums to Agents.

## ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER

IS published every Wednesday, on Extra Imperial sized paper of the Largest Class, and of a Beautiful Texture, at Two Dollars per Annum or Ten Subscribers for Ten Dollars. Its contents embrace every variety of subjects, and afford the earliest and most authentic articles of news, with regular supplies of original and selected matter, calculated to render it extensively sought for and invariably interesting. Within the short space of eighteen months, its circulation has extended to over 30,000 Subscribers. And it still goes on to increase rapidly with Firmness, Accuracy, and Purity. It is published by J. C. MULLAN, at the old stand in Hillsborough, N. C.

A Ten Dollar Bill, in advance, will pay for Ten Copies of the Messenger for one year. A Five Dollar bill will pay for four copies for one year. Two Dollars in advance, is the price of an individual subscription for one year. One Dollar will pay for a single subscription for six months only.

## A Liberal Offer!

POSTMASTER, or other Gentlemen, setting Agents, by forwarding a current Twenty Dollar note, (free of postage,) will be furnished for one year with Ten Copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, and Ten Copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, edited by Ward CUNY and Brothers, the enterprising Silk Cultivators of Burlington, N. J. A Premium Copy of Alexander's large and splendid quarto edition of the Holy Bible, with Apocrypha, English, German, French, Latin, and Greek, beautifully bound, and lettered, and printed on fine white paper, containing upwards of eleven hundred pages, accompanied with an appropriate engraved Frontispiece, and a Family Record for Births, Marriages, and Deaths. Retail Book-store price of the Bible, Fifteen Dollars!

FOR Forty dollars in current Bank bills, sent to the publisher free of postage, he will forward Forty copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, for one year, and will also furnish the Agent procuring the same, the Premium copy of the Holy Bible, complete, as stated above.

FOR A Ten Dollar current bill, sent free of postage, the publisher will furnish five copies of the Messenger, and five copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, and a Premium copy of the Popular Magazine, or One Thousand Night's Entertainments, in five volumes, each containing 432 pages, and embellished with spirited wood engravings, handsomely bound.

THE SILK GROWER AND FARMER'S MANUAL is published monthly by C. ALEXANDER, at one dollar per annum, and affords all necessary information for the Culture of the Silk Worm, and the Growing of the Morus Mullica—It is the only periodical exclusively devoted to this subject which is printed in this country.

AT the expiration of the term subscribed for, and paid by clubs, the paper is invariably discontinued unless the advance money is forwarded previous to that time and the subscription renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office address.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,  
Athletica Buildings Franklin Place,  
Philadelphia.

Editorial brethren who favor us with any insertion of their advertisement as will amount to fifteen dollars, will be furnished with a Premium Copy of the Holy Bible, complete, and handsomely bound, as payment, and also a regular exchange with the Messenger.

## Job Printing.

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

## Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber has recommended the Tailoring Business, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Cave & Holland as a Dry Goods Store. The Fashions will be regularly received, and his work will be executed in good taste and with despatch.

A steady seat of work will be given to a good Journeyman Tailor.

R. F. PLEASANTS.

November 14.

## ORANGE HOTEL.

Hillsborough, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad, and customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

October 17.

THE North Carolina Standard, and Carolina Patriot, will publish the above six months and forward their accounts to the proprietor for payment.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice.

WE regret exceedingly that the appearance of this work has necessarily been so long delayed; and we again assure the public that every exertion has been used to complete it by the time it was expected. The plan of the work, since it was first advertised, has been so improved as to cost many times the quantity of labor than anticipated. And besides, no other materials had to be procured, which could not be brought on till the late rains had soiled the waters. We have no hesitation in assuring our patrons and the public, that the printing and binding will be completed at Raleigh, and the Book ready for delivery, just as soon as practicable.

THE PROPRIETOR.

October 12.

## Earthenware, China, and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,

IMPORTER.

No. 35 Nassau Street, New York.

AS on sale a complete assortment of choice and desirable articles in the above line, which will be sold to the country trade up to the most favorable terms. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, with the hope of being able to give entire satisfaction in every particular.

New York, July 21.

## Spring and Summer GOODS JUST RECEIVED

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Hardware, Groceries, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS,

SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY,

QUEENWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market, all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received; and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

April 27.

## Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of a resolution for funding to the subscriber the amount of the State Tax paid by him on insolvent bills, for the years 1855 and 1856.

JAS. C. TURRENTINE, Sheriff.

November 14.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1858.

Savina Stanford and others, } Petition for  
vs } Equity.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edward Travis and Adeline his wife, Fiskland and Sophia his wife, Abner Smith, Standish Smith, and Minerva Smith, defendants in this petition, live out of this State; It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that said absentees, defendants, appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the said petition will be heard *ex parte*, and taken *pro confesso* as regards facts.

Witnesses,

JAMES H. NORWOOD, C. S. C.

Price Adv. \$4.50.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

September Term, 1858.

Joseph Gill and Edwin G. Reade, Trustees,

vs

Original attachment levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur Buchanan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the Court House in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, and then and there to reply or demur to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witnesses, Charles Mason, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in September, 1858.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price adv. \$5.00.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder, ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very high being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlightening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS.

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the State. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of country, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people. We would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own, and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speed on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9, 1858.

## SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,

Shot Guns,

Hats, and Shoes,

Bonnets,

Crockery,

Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8.

## FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner. Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15.

## Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,

Refer to Messrs. Cave & Holland, Hillsborough.

April 5.

## WILLIAM W. CRAIG'S

INVALUABLE OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetter, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows, and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1858.

Woods v. Dobbitt and others—Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, the cause will be set down for hearing and heard *ex parte* as to him.

JAMES WEBB, C. S. C.

September 19.

## Boarding House.

A regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber,